Some extraordinary th ngs crop up from time to time in college sport, and the succeeding instances are more out of the way than their predecessors. The amount of attention that matters of athletics get from university heads can be taken to show that sport has passed the stage where it is just a matter of fun. At the University of Chicago Walter Steffen, the captain of the football team for 1908, was called upon to sign a paper that he would complete his course before his election was duly recognized by the university. Steffen entered into a solemn engagement that he would continue as a student after the football season until the regular end of his college year, getting his degree if his standing entitled him to it.

Steffen was awarded what is called a "black C." a peculiar honor just instituted for varsity captains who have made the engagement to see their college courses through. They enjoy this honor because they have agreed to stick it out and not to retire from college before they would if they were only regular non-athletic students. The action was made necessary, or rather was made advisable, because of the experience of the university with some

Walter H. Eckersall, for instance, who tained the '06 football team at Chicago, left college before his term was up, and other athletes in other branches have left as soon as the athletic seasons of their teams were over. The university did not at all like the look of this thing and it was decided that some sort of agreement ought to be made by athletic captains to go through the full college course. By this means it would be made to appear more that students were not anxious to go to Chicago solely because of athletics and that the university was not leaving itself open to being made a convenience by its athletes.

If any one thing could be instanced to show the importance of athletic sports in the colleges, this action at Chicago would come very near being a perfect illustration. Chicago is not the only institution which has suffered from the athletic revolver or rounder. Many other colleges before this, and especially in the days when there were no rules requiring a year's residence after a change or limiting the term of athletic competition, had examples of the utter disregard by athletes of what are supposed to be the objects of coming to college. There used to be men who travelled around from one college to another as their fancy willed, selling or using their athletic prowess without regard to appearances.

When this thing was curbed to a great extent by the making of strict eligibility laws there still were some evils. That they laws there still were some evils. That they exist is proved easily by the action that the faculty at Chicago was forced to take in the case of Steffen. Hereafter if any man at Chicago is unwilling to sign the blank required he will not be eligible for a varsity captaincy. But it does seem rather odd that a man should have to be engaged solemnly and formally to promise that he will complete his college course, when as a matter of all common sense expectation it is that which impels him to go to college and not the mere matter of making and captaining an athletic team.

Whether or not that will come to pass in the East it is hard to say. It does not seem

Whether or not that will come to pass in the East it is hard to say. It does not seem likely that any institution here will make any such ruling, because most of them pride themselves that they have their athletes pretty well under control. There are not very many instances in this section of late of men dropping out of college directly their athletic careers are finished.

The few conspicuous cases of men who have left college after a year of sport are those of men who entered from preparatory schools with big reputations for strength and small ability in studies, who after a short time found that one college was short time found that one college main-tained too stiff a course for them. Later they had to leave the first college and then tried another, to find that college requiretried another, to find that college require-ments are about uniform. After a second failure they left college definitely to go to work or to loaf. Very few athletes of this type ever rise to the dignity of a captain-ship. The chief deterrent is the fact that these men cannot stay four years in a college where athletics is not permitted to influence the mind of the instructor who has the men in charge.

influence the mind of the instructor who has the men in charge.

The idea of making an athlete sign a paper pledging him to stay in college has another side. It is all very well to make a man sign a paper, but how as it going to be possible to force him to carry out the terms of the agreement? For instance, suppose that a man signs in December, 1907, how can it be made sure that he will carry out the terms in the corresponding month the next year? He may be prevented by circumstances over which he has vented by circumstances over which he has no control or he may deliberately invent a story that will exempt him from performing what he has engaged to do. He may say after the athletic season ends that his parents wish him to leave college, or he may plead illness or any one of a hundred where good average.

plead illness of action of the control of the contr become a crook. He looks about for means to get around the provisions of the rules Besides, there can be no penalty attaching sestees, there can be no penalty accounts to the violation of the promise to remain in college except that the man is branded as one whose word is no good. At any event, he may tell so plausible a tale that it will appear that he is trying to keep his it will appear that he is trying to keep his word, but that circumstances are such that he cannot. In that case there is nothing for the college to do but to stand for that story. It may look very bad to outsiders that there should be any necessity for supposing such a situation, but it may as well be said frankly that although there are many estimable young men in college sport, there are also some others whose methods translated to other spheres

whose methods translated to other spheres
would earn them the name of crooks.

James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, says that he believes
that much of what is wrong with college
sport is the fault of the instructors in the sport is the fault of the instructors in the primary schools; that is to say, the masters of preparatory and high schools do not pay enough attention to the moral side of the athlete's development. He is able to cite numerous cases of the kind, especially because of letters addressed to him by men who have schools in charge. There was one conspicuous example of a large school in New York State where an instructor wrote to Mr. Sullivan regard-ing the right of a team to play against professionals. He received the answer

ing the right of a team to play against professionals. He received the answer that there was an unqualified moral wrong in letting schoolboys go outside their immediate class in sports, especially to play against professionals.

Subsequently the principal of the school wrote to Mr. Sullivan to say that he believed that Mr. Sullivan was all wrong in the matter and that the Amateur Athletic Union had no jurisdiction anyway, and that he purposed to let the boys play if they wished to. That sort of argument Mr. Sullivan regards as typical of the school head, or rather of many school principals, and he says that until that is eliminated and the boys are taught right in the ocand he says that until that is eliminated and the boys are taught right in the orginning college sport will be a trouble-some subject. The difficulty encountered now is not that men already in college violate rules, but the boys who come from the schools have been educated to unfortunate ideals and therefore do wrong. Perhaps the fault is that of those who heap legislation on legislation for the better management of athletics, but at any event each law is aimed at some particular illegal action that made the law necessary. Perhaps the fault is that of school teachers and others who do not help the morals of the athletes. At any event the wrong

is there, and its presence is emphasized all the more by actions just such as that which the University of Chicago apparently finds necessary in the case of its varsity contains.

finds necessary in the case of its varsity captains.

The Syracuse crew will be hampered this senson by the absence of Jim Ten Eyck, Jr., son of the varsity coach. Young Ten Eyck is not in college, and his absence makes the fourth place that will have to be filled in the boat. When the season ended last spring, Syracuse figured on having to get three men to fill vacancies in the crew. Capt. Davis, who did not row at Pough-keepsie, Andrews and Hale were graduated. Now, however, Nelson, who rowed in seat 6, has entered the medical school and he will be unable through lack of time to do will be unable through lack of time to do any rowing. His absence, with that of Ten Eyek, makes five men out. However, there are four men left for the varsity. Capt. Dodge. bow; Duvall. 4; Hemmenwey. s, and Fisher, 7, still are in college. In spite of having four men with whom to work the situation is considered very bad.

situation is considered very bad.

One of the things that make it especially so is that Champlin, who was stroke of the freshman eight last spring, is likely to be unable to row next spring. Champlin, as fullback of the varsity football team, broke his leg, and it is unlikely even if he gets around in time to do any rowing that he around in time to do any rowing that he will be strong enough physically. Besides, he has college work to make up before he can be eligible, and it is almost impossible

he has college work to make up before he can be eligible, and it is almost impossible that he can do enough to get through with all his work. So that Champlin as a possibility may be almost eliminated. If there was one man on whom Coach Ten Eyck was figuring to fill the place left vacant at stroke by the absence of his son it probably, was Champlin. Now that figuring will have to be done all over again.

To fill the port places in the boat Shimer, 4 in the freshman eight last spring; Forbes, 8 in the same boat, and Banks, 2 in the winning freshman eight of '06, are regarded as likely men. Shea, B. Fisher, Watson, Peterson and Roberts are good starboard men. Roberts was ineligible for the freshman eight last spring; because he was a law school student. He rowed right along through the whole season, however, and with that experience he may very easily get a chance in the varsity eight.

Two men of the four oared crew are left. Leon Rice, 3, and Henry Schiefer, bow, are back. Cummings, 2, and Spencer, stroke, have been graduated. This crew won last spring. This crew, too, lacks a stroke, and who can be found to fill this place is a problem. The crew men will be called out on February 1 for work on the machines, and Coach Ten Eyck then will have a good chance to see what sort of material there is for the 1011 boat. Syracuse takes a particular pride in its freshman crews. They won in 1904 and 1903, and were second on three other occasions.

other occasions.

Says the Syracuse Daily Orange: "Although Coach Ten Eyck has made no formal statement in regard to the matter, it is known by those who are identified with aquatics at Syracuse University that he has a serious task on his hands. To produce a winning crew it is quite necessary that good material should be at hand, and as there never has been an overabundance of first class varsity material to draw from it behooves those crew men that have had experience in handling a sweep to get their college work in shape so that they will not be hampered during the spring training. It may be as well at this time to look the crew situation squarely this time to look the crew situation squarely in the face, lest a false impression be given that everything is rosy, which is not the

case."

It was not so long ago that the Yale Alumni Weekly in commenting on the victory of the Cornell cross-country team at Princeton said something about Ithaca air as a cause by way of pleasantry. Since then, however, the Yale paper has arrived at what is considered to be a solution for the difficulty at Yale in getting the men for a cross-country team. Vale is the for a cross-country team. Yale is the only university that in nine successive years has been able to break into Cornell's run of victory. The Yale paper apparently considers that the thing to be done entry considers that the thing to be done is to give the varsity letter to the runners when they do well, and that under those conditions men will be willing to come out to work for the team. It is cited that at Cornell the letter is the prize of those who

It may not be unfit here to express the opinion that as a matter of fact Cor-nell's supremacy is not due to the mere reward of a letter. There were good cross-country teams at Cornell when the four C's were the only prizes. The Cornell consistency across country is due to a good system of getting every one inter-ested and making the students see that cross-country is not so much working for the college as that it is a good sport. It has been commented on before how much is done at Cornell to get the runners out for the sport, and what happens is that the for the sport, and what happens is that the Cornell team goes to the intercollegiate meet quite as if it were an intracollege affair are not excited over cross-country ng because they are used to it, and They are not excited over cross-country running because they are used to it, and they have had so much of it that they do it well. If it were possible to arrange matters at any other college as well as they have

at any other college as well as they have been arranged after many years at Ithaca the others might do as well.

It ought to be remembered that cross-country running at Cornell is not at all a new thing. Ten years ago the system began to bear results. The game at some other colleges was just then beginning to be instituted. Cornell has been supreme since then, but it must not be imagined that the game apprang in one year to its present game sprang in one year to its present perfection. When the other colleges have perfection. When the other colleges have been following cross-county running steadily for fifteen years as Cornell has been doing, then it will be time to worry about results. It can't all be learned and put in practice in a few years. It is very distinctive of whatever Cornell does that once having been committed to a policy the Ithacans stay with it. That's what they did in rowing, track athletics and cross-country, and what they are doing in football. The coults are comping alower in football, but results are coming slower in football, but almost every one believes that they will

arrive soon.

It has been decided at Syracuse to have freshmen eligible for varsity basketball. although in most sports they are supposed to be barred. This is following the example of some of the other large colleges, which do not consider basketball a major sport and therefore do not keep freshmen off the teams. The rule as adopted at Syracuse, however, makes a concession in the case of an institution which does bar freshmen that they will be kept off the Syracuse. men that they will be kept off the Syracuse team too. The schedule is so arranged that the freshman players will be eligible

team too. The schedule is so arranged that the freshman players will be eligible in most of the games.

The growing importance of lawn tennis in the colleges is shown by two or three things. Harvard recently had its team criticised in detail by Beals C. Wright, the old Harvard player and former national champion. Yale is considering awarding the Y for an intercollegiate championship. Princeton, which has been prominent in tennis for a long time, has a system of ranking the players each fall at the end of the outdoor work so that the men by challenging in the spring may improve their standing. In the ranking of the players fifty-two names are counted. That means a great deal when it is considered that there are so many other sports in the colleges to take up the time of the men, especially in the spring. A majority of the men in the freshman class at Yale recently voted that lawn tennis was their favorite sport.

lawn tennis was their favorite sport.

The gymnasium department at the University of Wisconsin is helping out the track team by offering to gymnasium students a chance to run eight laps on the indoor track as a substitute for the required class calisthenic work on the floor. It is expected by this plan to get more long distance runners. The athletic council has awarded the varsity letter to William Bertles, captain of the cross-country team, who won the conference individual championship. That is putting out another lure for the distance

There has been a long discussion recently at the University of Michigan of athletic politics, and so great has been the agitation that committees have been appointed in an attempt to coast things up. The trouble seems to be that elections to offices of ath-letic teams have been worked up carefully dates, and that is considered bad by the students. All sorts of influences have been brought to bear by the campus politicians,

and the situation is summed up as follows: That all asking for pledges and all giving of pledges in all elections on any other ground than the qualifications of the candidates and the principles for which they stand be dis couraged.

That, in view of the likelihood of im-

The situation which created the necessity for all the meetings that have been going on was the following: There were two candidates for treasurer of the athletic association. Director Baird, Henry Hill and Dudley Kennedy wanted Joseph Heitger; Charles Thornburg, Don Drummond and Albert Chandler favored George Kelly. These six men were directors of the association and their vote presented a deadinese six men were directors of the asso-ciation and their vote presented a deadciation and their vote presented a deadlook.

The supporters of Kelly contended that
he was a victim of political trickery to bring
about the election of Heitger. It was
charged that Director Baird had no right
to vote in an affair which concerned students only. The political situation was a
matter of fraternity politics. Hill, who
has been acting as treasurer, held that
office before he was nominated for track
manager. He was elected to the office.
He could not hold the two places at cnee
under the rules. Heitger, a fraternity
brother of rloyd Rowe, captain of the
track team, was nominated. Rowe had
named hill for the place as track manager. track team, was nominated. Rowe named bill for the place as track man

That we will all use our influence to dis

courage interfraternity vote pledging. The situation which created the nece

named hill for the place as track manager.

Now an amendment is proposed that will eliminate birector Baird from a vote in such matters. Without his vote Lelly would have been elected.

Discussion over the affair has run high at Michigan, although it is a phase that is not new there or at other colleges. Practically every office of any sort in a college is acught by political methods. Class is sought by political methods. Class presidencies are particularly liable to be the object of the university politicians, and all sorts of deals are put through for them. At one college a student, a fraternity brother of an independent candidate for manager of the varsity football team, manocurred so that he was in charge of the college paper on the day that the election was to be held. He managed to get into the paper a piece descriptive election was to be held. He managed to get into the paper a piece descriptive of the excellent services of his fraternity brother in managing a class football team and saw to it that this had a wide circulation in the meeting. He was severely censured for his political jobbing, and his work did more to defeat his man than anything else. Trading of votes is not a new thing in any sort of college election.

DIGGING FOR TOURMALINE. How the Mines of Burma Are Worked -Some Rare Finds.

From the London Globe. Tourmaline is a beautiful mineral known according to its color by a variety of names; The red is rubellite, the pale blue or bluish black is indicollite, the Berlin blue is called by jewellers Brazibian emerald, and, so on.
"Tourmaline is found in separate crystals

in the interstices of hard granitic looking rock. As a consequence men with no means find it occasionally profitable when they have leisure to dig down eight or ten feet on the off chance of finding some not very valuable bits," says C. S. George, Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines District, Burma This system is called Kathe talk or Kathe system, after the idea of the original ruby diggings at Kathe. The next method is the ordinary Twinlon method of sinking a vertical shaft about four or five feet square By custom the owner of the shaft is entitled to extend his workings underground anywhere to a radius of five fathoms from the centre of the shaft.

"The vein is formed by a vein of white, hard granitic rock, in the interstices of which the tourmaline is found, at times adhering cosely to the rock, at others lying separate in the loose yellowish earth that is with the granite. When a vein is once found t is followed up as far as possible, subject to the five fathom limit alluded to above. What, however, makes the mining so exciting and at the same time keeps the industry fluctuating is that the tourmaline crystals are only found intermittently in the vein. "One may get several in the length of one yard, and then they will unaccountably

cease. Directly one man strikes a vein yielding crystals every one who can com-mences digging along the lie of the vein, but it is all a toss up as to whether, when the vein is reached, there will be tourmaline herein. Adjoining Twinlons give absolutely different results, and it is calculated that at least two-thirds of the shafts sunk yield nothing at all, while only an occasional one

Of the sixty-two Twinlons at the time of Mr. George's visit only three were yielding, and of these only dee had traces of the best quality none having ever been reached at a lesser depth than nine fathoms, while an ordinary depth is forty or fifty cubits; when the "vein" akes a downward direction it is followed as far as possible, but that is rarely over about sixty cubits, for at that depth the foulness of the air puts the lamps out.

outcrop, and it is a matter of pure speculation where to dig," says Mr. George. As the whole place is covered with jungle, prospecting anythree finds, each causing a rush. The first was seven years ago at Hpai Baing (Milaungcon), about a mile to the south of the presen formerly. The next was a year or two later at Htaukat between Milaunggon and Sanka.

Then there were three or four lean years. and then, early in 1905, one Konhkan struck a vein, near Sanka village, which has attracted the present growth of population to Maingnin, out, as explained above, though the area within 100 yards of Konhkan's original shaft is honeycombed with pits, only three are yielding, and Konhkan's twin has ceased to yield. All the material dug out from the inside Twinton is pulled up to the surface in small buckets, all worked by enormously long pivoted bamboos worked with a counteroise, and the tourmaline is sorted out of hand, the granitic fragments being piled in a wall around the mouth of the shaft.

A SAINT'S ECCENTRICITIES. Famous Hindu Fakir Who Spoke a Strange

Language and Scorned Clothes. From the Calcuita Statesman.

The famous faker, Bawa Moni Sahib (the Silent Saint), during his long fifty years solourn at Mirpur never uttered a single word which could be understood by any one around him. What wondrous tongue he spoke no man knows.

Every day hundreds of pious people, men and women, flocked around him to pay homage and adoration. Since his boyhood, it is said, he had lived stark naked, resolutely disdaining even a loin cloth. He abode in a public lane which was always full of busy people, yet he moved as he listed in his sacred nudity, neither ashamed nor causing shame, The Saint never touched gifts; indeed he meekly spurned them. A devout Sikh priest looked tenderly after him and gave him morsels of food with his own hands. For days, however, he would refuse to partake

The corpse, after being taken around the city, followed by horses and palanquins fitly caparisoned for so grand a burden, was buried. The concourse of mourning people who fol-lowed the solemn procession mustered quite

Kansas Lake of Burning Ice. From the Minneapolis Journal. *Cold? Then we'll set fire to some ice and

varm ourselves." The speaker made with the heel of his skate a hole in the ice. He applied a match to the hole. The ice blazed up instantly with a hot, bright flame.
"Oh, how good it feels," said the young

gir!. She removed her gloves to warm her slim hands the better. "But isn't it rather odd," she said, "to warm one's hands at a fire of ice?" of ice?"

"You are a stranger to Atchison," said the young Kansan, "or you wouldn't find it odd. We are used to it here. Always when we skate on Lake Doniphan we set the ice afire if we are cold."

She watched her own little fire.

"What is the explanation of this miracle?" she said.

she said.

"A very simple one," said the young man.

"This lake is full of natural gases. When it freezes over, gas in the form of bubbles impregnates the ice. You have only to burst open a bubble and put a match to it and up shoots a magical fame."

THE SUN, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1907.

CAMP TELLS OF THE GOOD LES-SONS GAME TEACHES.

One is That Success Requires Work and Discipline-The Sport Appeals to the Best Element Because of the Qualities It Represents-Need of Courage

"Some people have the idea that all we do at Yale is talk athletics," said Walter Camp the other day. "That is not so. At this period of the year you might wander over the campus and visit the students in their rooms all day, and you wouldn't hear football or any other topic of sport mentioned. However, I for one at Yale think there are good reasons for trying to succeed at what one undertakes, and I don't know but what the system that has brought us a certain degree of success, in football at any rate, has resulted in our worrying less and giving less thought to football than is the case at some other institutions. Who shall be captain and who shall be head coach for next season are not matters which are giving Yale men any great concern, for they have come to know that those questions are so managed here that whatever is done about them will be the result of a system that has been successful.

"We think success in football is worth striving for, because it teaches men that if they are to accomplish what they set about to do they must do so by work and submission to discipline. That is a good esson to teach a man. Furthermore, the moral tone of college men has improved a great deal in recent years, and in this the successful athlete has done his share. Drinking, dissipation, is not good form for college men nowadays-time was when not much was thought of it. Take such men as Tad Jones, a leader among his fellows and who leads an upright life. Other students imitate his habits, and such imitation, unconscious, perhaps, does them world of good.

"The man who goes in for athletics soon finds that he must go according to a schedule if he is to keep up and make the most of his time. When the moment comes for study he has no time to lean on window sills and talk with his fellows. He must get right down to his books, must apply himself during his study hours. He quickly learns that he must systematize his hours for sport and study, and habits of regularity and order soon come to him.

"Football appeals to the best people.
That is evident when one sees the size of the crowds and the people composing them.
It is a game of strategy, skill and brains, and it appeals to cultured and intelligent people who appreciate what qualities it represents. In New York, Boston, Phila-delphia and other places where there is culture and refinement football is very popular. It draws respectable, thinking people and many of them.

"Another thing about football, it de-mands courage to stick to your plans and not become flurried or demoralized when your plans go wrong temporarily. There is the courageous defence, for example. It may seem to be wrong and to be giving may seem to be wrong and to be giving way, and it requires courage at such a time to stick to it and give it a chance to prove itself. The temptation at such times is strong to forsake your plan, to try hurriedly to check the opponent by some other method. Sometimes your plans are wrong and you lose, but if your opponent scores on you at least you learn that you have planned wrong, and besides you'll be scored on still oftener if in a moment of panic you do not stick to what you have, panic you do not stick to what you have, are hurried into a mistrust of and failure to hold to your plans. A sudden wavering of that sort on the one yard line will result more disastrously than sticking to and having faith in original plans.

"So far as learning the lesson from one contest is concerned I have found that that must begin at once. It doesn't do to wait to draw the conclusions furnished by actual

to draw the conclusions furnished by actual contest on the field. The time to your lessons so that you may profit by what they teach is while you still have a clear picture of the game. A week after you'll picture of the game. A week after you'll find your recollections are getting hazy. It won't be quite clear in your mind whether a certain player stood four feet or six feet away, and you must know positively about

"I am a believer in the freshman rule; "I am a believer in the freshman rule, it has been a good measure, but in one way it has increased the difficulty of developing varsity material. The best school for developing varsity material is the second team, with its lessons learned by hard knocks in competition with the varsity. Often the freshman, being by himself for a year, comes to the varsity team without having had any experience on the second team. He may have been told a dozen times just where to stand when about to kick, but if he is doing it wrong that fact won't be impressed on him half as forcibly as if he were on the second team and had some big varsity man come through and some big varsity man come through and block his kick and upset him. One or two of the latter experiences are worth all the

of the latter experiences are worth all the telling."
In conclusion Mr. Camp said regarding the report that he favored abandoning the forward pass that one paper went so far as to say he wanted to close up the game again—make it as it was before the new rules. Camp never said that he wanted to abandon the forward pass. He merely wants to restore it to the rule that governed it in 1906, and most good judges who have the welfare of the game at heart agree with him. The 1907 forward pass regulations made too much of luck and too little of skill. As to wanting to close up the game, such a statement is absurd. up the game, such a statement is absurd, because, if for no other reason, Camp fathered the 10 yard rule. But if the Yale advisors to the such control of the such control of the such control of the such that the such control of the such control of the such that the such control of the such that viser took occasion to deny all the Yale adviser took occasion to deny all the foolish football charges laid to his door he wouldn't have time to attend to his clock business.

MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.

increasing Rapidly in Western New York and Becoming Very Tame.

the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle The recent arrest of a young man charged outside of the city limits emphasizes the fact that these birds have become numerous in this locality and incidentally nearly as

Under the game laws the killing of Mongolian pheasants or having them in posession is absolutely forbidden until the year 1910. When the birds were first introduced some doubt existed regarding their acclimation, and it was thought best to make close season of five years, and this was done. Contrary to the opinion of many naturalists the pheasants made themselves much at home and have increased with singular rapidity. Although the penalty for killing the birds is very heavy, it is believed that large numbers killed each season. Notwithstanding this handicap they have become so pientiful as to be regarded as a pest by farmers. It is charged that by reason of comparative crops to a greater extent even than crows. It must be confessed that the farmer is placed in an anomalous position. He has to saucy Oriental beauties or killing them and risking a heavy fine. They are so fearless that in many cases they can be killed with billet of wood, and the temptation to destroy

them is almost irresistible If the pheasants found their habitat in the woods and groves only their presence would not be undesirable to the agricultyrist. When they are protected and pencirate to garden patch patience and respect for the game law cease to be virtue. It is contended by many sportsmen that the object of the long close season has already been accomplished and that a reasonable open season should be provided each year. The prejudice against the birds among the farmers has assumed such proportions that it is probable an effort will be made to modify the law at the coming session of the Legislature, at least to the extent of allowing a farmer to proteot his crops.

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Sundays, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.20, 11.50 a. m., 12.50, 1.50, 2.50, 8.00, 4.50, 5.70, 8.00, 4.00, 1.50, 2.50, 8.00, 4.00, 5.00, 1.50, 2.50, 8.00, 4.00, 5.00, 1.50, 2.50, 8.00, 1.00, 1.00, 11.50, FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. Lv. W. 285 ST. :-7.50, 9.50, 11.50 a. m., 1.50, 3.50, 5.50, 6.50 p.m. daily.
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Zeeland........Dec. 28 Finland.........Jan. 8
Kroonjand.......Jan. 15

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K. Luise. Jan. 4 "Neckar. Feb. 18"
P. Irene Jan. 11 P. Irene. Feb. 28"
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